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Loud roars the spirit of the storm,
On rending, roaring, whirlwinds borne,
And whistling flies the heath;
But not the ruthless tempest's rave,
Nor loudest fury of the wave,
Nor storms fierce pouring from the north,
Was half so loud, as howling forth,
Approach'd the ghost of death.

Fair rose the sun on Glencoe vale,
And fair he smil'd on Glencoe vale,
And fair he sought the wave;
But e'er he burst the gates of day,
Sweet Glencoe vale wild scatter'd lay,
One wide extended grave!

And murmuring to the nightly beam,
Slow winding mov'd the valley stream,
A silver chrystal flood;
But e'er the star of morning came,
It roaring, tore its once sweet scene,
And rolling roar'd with rapid force,
Along its wonted lovely course,
A roaring stream of blood!

Night now had drawn her sable veil,
O'er half the world, while Luna pale,
Gaz'd on the earth beneath;
The toil-worn hind to sleep betake,
A sleep from which they ne'er should
wake,
But in the arms of death!

The unsheath'd poignard waits th' alarm,
And Murder rears her treacherous arm,
To seek the victim's heart;
The crackling beams ascend on high,
Sires, husbands, mother, children die,
All points of kindred carnage lie,
A thousand groans are heard!

The vaulted cliffs rebound the cries,
Of thousands sunk ne'er more to rise,
To death's dark kingdom driven;
Death raises all his voices round,
The hills give back the dismal sound,
The ghosts of night on æther borne,
Increase the roaring of the storm,
And rend the vault of heaven.

New rillets form'd of blood burst round,
And tremble o'er the trembling ground,
And crimson all the plain;
The mothers' shrieks, the children's cries,
The fathers' groans, the husbands' sighs!
The scream terrific of the owl,
The lightning's flash, the thunder's roll,
Death's horrid chorus join!

Death's done his worst, the deed is done;
Now groans are dying all around,
Now calms the bloody wave;
While from the north the driving sleet,
Pelts heedless on the sons of fate,
The clotted gore's their winding sheet,
The drifted snow their grave!

The morning rose on Glencoe vale,
But night remained in Glencoe vale,
Their sun had ever set:
The ravens wade from shore to shore,
O'er hills of slain, thro' seas of gore,
Or off on bloody pinions bore,
The horrid tale relate.

Ah! who can hear, or who can tell,
The bloody deed, the mournful tale,
Without one feeling tear?
Each homely roof, a grave the while!
Each rural cot, a funeral pile!
Each bed, a bloody bier!

Glasgow.

R. G.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Report of the Proceedings of the Class of Fine Arts, of the French Institute, from the 1st of October, 1808, to the 1st of October, 1809; by M. Joachim Le Breton, perpetual Secretary of the Class, &c.

THE questions, that the class has proposed to travellers, respecting the remains termed Cyclopean, have procured much interesting information. M. Lasteyrie, has sent some account of the ruins of Ausidonia and Saturnia in the district of Sienna, with accurate drawings, by means of which we may form an idea of the dimensions of the stones, and hence of

the height of the walls. The walls of Ausidonia, he observes, are constructed to brave the effect of time. The stones are nearly of the same dimensions as when they issued from the quarry; and they rest on one another without the intervention of any cement. Might not this mode of building, at once durable and economical, be still employed for public edifices? Among other remarks on these two cities, much older than the Roman republic, he thinks there is reason to presume, that the scaffolding was formed by means of ropes.

Mr. Dodwell, an English gentleman, who by an honourable exception,* obtained leave to depart from France on his parole, to make a tour in Greece, has been examining the Cyclopean structures in that country for two years; and is now employed in comparing them with the remains of the same kind to be found throughout Italy. The result of these interesting inquiries, which M. Dagincourt, a correspondent of the Class, has transmitted from Rome, shows that the English traveller has carefully compared the ramparts of the most ancient cities of Italy, with the five species of construction, which the Class has engraved and subjoined to the inquiries it solicited in the year 9, from learned foreign travellers.

Mr. Dodwell has given a precise account of 26 Grecian cities, corresponding with the Cyclopean monuments in Italy, and has sent a drawing of some walls, which he supposes to have been those of Tyrinthia. But the most important of his drawings are those of Lycosura, the first city, according to Pausanias, on which the sun ever shone. This city he says, he discovered in Arcadia, on the 24th of February, 1805: but he did not know that a Frenchman had been there before him; and that the manuscripts of Fourmont contain a description of this Lycosura, which he visited in 1729. The nature and construction of these ruins appear to confirm the ideas of M. Petit-Radel.

The two Livonian barons *Bernienkampff*, have communicated some valuable particulars respecting some basso-relieues sculptured on the Cyclopean walls of Alatri, a city of Italy, reputed of Pelasgic origin.

Lastly, M. Jassand, French vice-consul at Smyrna, confirms the accuracy of the observations of M. Gropius; and has sent a drawing of the walls of Melos, which exhibit

two different species of building, the ruins of Cyclopean structure occupying the lower part of the walls, and the repairs of these having been executed at a very remote period.

The text of M. Dagincourt's History of the Imitative Arts, from the fourth century, to the commencement of the sixteenth, and the three hundred plates engraved for it, are at Paris, and the learned world will soon be gratified by their publication. M. Dufourny, will edit this work, which is the most important with respect to the History of the Arts, that we can expect. This history naturally divides itself into three grand periods. The first extending from their origin, to their decline under the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century; the second, from their decay, to their revival about the end of the fifteenth, and beginning of the sixteenth century; and the third, from their revival to the present day. On the first and last of these periods much information may be obtained from several works accompanied with engravings, in which the productions of the arts in those times are represented and described with method and perspicuity. The writings of Winkelmann on the ancients, and of Vasari and his continuators on the moderns, leave only the middle period to be filled up. This M. Dagincourt has undertaken to accomplish in three folio volumes.

In a preliminary discourse, M. Dag. gives a sketch of the civil, political, and literary state of the Eastern and Western Roman empires, during the twelve centuries of this period. He then exhibits the monuments of the arts, that have served as the base of his labours, in 300 plates, containing above 1400 subjects of painting, sculpture, and architecture, arranged systematically, and chronologically, and above half of which have never been published. Lastly, in a historical explanation he examines the subjects of these plates, their style, date, and authors, and in what respect these performances or the artists have contributed to the decline or improvement of the art.

The Class observes with pleasure, the annual increase of works, attrac-

* These are the words of the French Secretary: but we see nothing very honourable, in permitting a man to quit on his parole, a country, in which he and numbers of men, women, and children, while passing through it, or residing in it, under the sanction of peace, were seized, and detained as prisoners.

tive for their splendour, as well as those that are simply instructive.—Among the magnificent publications, are the Description of the Napoleon Museum, by Messrs. *Laurent, and Robillard-Perouville*: that of the Principal Monuments of Architecture in France, by *M. Ballard*: that of Constantinople, from the drawings of *M. Mifling*: the Liliaceous Plants, by *M. Redouté*: the Gallery of the Napoleon Museum, by *M. Filhol*, and *M. Lavalée*: and the first number of Plans of Country Seats at Rome and its Vicinity, by Messrs. *Percier and Fontaine*. The first and most important of these works, has lately lost its two estimable editors, but the engravings are all nearly finished, and only have to be arranged, and the text will be continued by Messrs. Visconti and Emeric-David.

The new collection of antique vases, vulgarly called Etruscan, published by *Dubois Maisonneuve*, from drawings by Mr. A. Clener, with explanations by M. Millin, though not equally splendid, is worthy an enlightened nation. If it have been preceded by three grand descriptions of Etruscan vases in other countries, it excels them in fidelity and good taste. The description of the Hindoos, by *M. Solvyns*, with plates from original drawings, proceeds with much success. *M. Wilmin*, who has devoted himself to the study of French antiquities, copies these with fidelity, and deserves more encouragement than he has received. *M. Alex. Lenoir* has published the first volume of a Collection of unpublished portraits of illustrious men and women of France in various reigns, which is equally interesting with his other works.

Among the works ornamented with engravings, that have one useful merit, that of being classical, is the Collection of tracings from the Frescoes of Raphael, taken in 1751, by the late *M. Belle*, then a pensioner in the school at Rome. That artist obtained the extraordinary favour, which has never since been granted, of tracing some of the finest productions of Raphael on transparent paper; and in this manner he copied a number of heads from the school of Athens,

Heliodorus, Dispute on the Holy Sacrament, Battle of Constantine, &c. The studies of Landscapes from Nature, by *M. Coste*, engraved and published by M. Marchand, have a similar merit, that of utility to the student.

M. Landon is publishing a faithful copy and translation of Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens: but it is impossible to speak of the Antiquities of Greece without adverting to the Picturesque Tour of *M. de Choiseul-Gouffier*, the 2nd volume of which, just published, after an interval of twenty years, is in every respect, perhaps, even superior to the first.

The freemasons of the five united lodges of the English order at Ham-burgh, have devoted part of their building to the purpose of an hospital. It is intended chiefly for servants, &c. two hundred and twenty-one patients were received into it the first year. The expenditure was 7800 marks (£585.)

None of the German states have so many establishments for education as Westphalia. Though that of Magdeburg was destroyed by Tilly, the school of Klosterbergen, founded by Otton the great, subsists to the present day; and notwithstanding the changes introduced into the course of studies of the universities by the new constitution, there are still, at those of Goettingen, Halle, Helmstedt, Marburg, and Rinteln, 1207 students.

Fifty-two gymnasiums, among which are to be distinguished that of Ihlefeld under the direction of M. Heyne, and those of Halle, under M. Niemeyer, reckon 6851 scholars; and the lower schools, amounting to 3600, impart instruction to 253,388 children. Each of the two great cities of Brunswic and Magdeburg, has thirty-five public schools of different kinds, without reckoning the private schools. Among the latter, that of M. Hundeiker, who has adopted Pestalozzi's method, deserves particularly to be mentioned. In the public schools, the children of the poor may gain their living by some employment, while they are receiving their lessons. In these two cities alone, 900 scholars are instruct-

ed in the sciences. The richer a country is, the greater the number of its schools: along the course of the Elbe, the proportion is one master to 49 children, on the banks of the Oder, one to 50, in the Harz, one to 36, and on the Weser, one to 79.

The Saxon, Prussian, and Napoleon Laws of Exchange, have lately been published at Leipsic in one vol. 4to.

The 6th vol. of Secret Letters concerning the Court of Prussia, since the death of Frederic I. has appeared. It is likewise published under the title of Memoirs illustrative of the History of the War in Prussia, Silesia, and Poland, in the years 1806, and 1807, vol. 5, with three plans belonging to the 3d vol.

Dr. Augustus Zeune, director of the first public institution for the tuition of the blind, established in Germany, has published a work entitled, *Belisarius, or the Tuition of the Blind*, in which he has not only given his own ideas on the subject, but has collected every thing worthy of notice, that has been written by others. It is accompanied with plates, and a map to illustrate the globe, constructed by him for the instruction of the blind.

The Philanthropic Society of Zurich is forming an establishment for the tuition of such blind persons, as are found to be capable of receiving a certain degree of education. M. Funk of Nidan, in the canton of Berne, himself blind, will be of great use in the instruction of his fellows.

Of J. V. Sickler's description of Schæfer's washing machine, and method of using, we know nothing but the title.

Last summer a novel experiment was tried at the village of Philipsthal in east Russia, which was attended with complete success. The object was, to split a rock by means of lightning. For this purpose an iron rod, similar to a conductor, was fixed in the rock; and the first thunder storm that occurred, the lightning was conducted down the rod, and split the rock into several pieces, without displacing it.

Messrs. Francis and John Riepenhau-

sen are publishing at Rome a history of the art of painting, consisting of outlines of the best pictures of the old masters, from Cimabue to the pupils of Raphael. An account of each of the painters and his works will accompany them.

M. Kierstein, of Strasburg, has executed many curious works, that are much admired, in what the reporter calls, not very properly, demibasso relievo. They consist of landscapes, hunting pieces, and other subjects, sculptured on silver medallions of a size suitable for snuffboxes. Some parts of the work are completely detached from the ground, but no solder is used, the whole being cut from one solid piece.

On the 29th of June was opened at Ghent, a public exhibition of flowers, plants, trees, and shrubs, by the members of the agricultural and botanical society of that city. Many amateurs, among whom were the chief magistrates of the city, sent their contributions. To M. du Coulombier were adjudged the prize medal, for a very fine *plumeria rubra* in flower, and the first accessit, for a *metrosyderos floribunda* from Notasia. M. Pyn obtained the second accessit for the *daïs cotinifolia*, a very fine tree from the Cape of Good Hope.

A pyramid had been erected on the plain of Jyry to the memory of Henry IV. in the fury of the French revolution, this was destroyed. When Bonaparte was first consul, on his way through the department of the Eure, he staid a long time to examine this celebrated field of battle, and ordered the pyramid to be restored, with an additional inscription, importing, that the disasters experienced by France at that period arose from the appeal made to the Spanish and English nations; and that every family, every party, which could call in a foreign power to its aid, would deserve the curses of the French people to remotest posterity.* The society of agriculture, arts, and

* This is a truth equally applicable to all nations, and his own conduct has sufficiently exemplified the truth of his doctrine.

sciences, of the department, has proposed this as the subject of a prize poem.

The royal academy of sciences at Munich is publishing a collection of the Roman antiquities in Bavaria, in 4to. with plates. The first number contains an examination of the present state of the science of antiquities in Bavaria, a view of the means of improving it, and a sketch of the advantages that may arise from antiquarian researches. The second gives an account of the researches made on the Roman way from Jovavi to Augsburg, and of the great number of antiquities lately found there, as vases, milestones, inscriptions, &c. These are represented on plates, and the inscriptions are on a black ground, which has a very good effect.

The History of the Bavarian Anabaptists in the sixteenth century, by *V. A. Winter*, 8vo. Munich 1809, merits a distinguished rank among the works on the ecclesiastical history of Germany. The political history of Bavaria is closely connected with its ecclesiastical history, which has led the author to trace the troubles occasioned by the reformation; and he has had recourse to various unpublished documents.

The memoirs of Colonel *Von Massenback*, respecting his connections with the state of Prussia, &c. particularly with the duke of Brunswick, 1 vol. large 8vo. with plans and a map, Amsterdam 1809, throws much light on the operations of the duke, of whom the author was the inseparable companion in arms.

The new Historical, Statistical, Political and Commercial View of Livonia and Esthonia, under Catharine I. and Alexander I. by *J. Christopher Petri*, large 8vo. with plates, Leipsic, is equally accurate and complete.

M. D. J. Burgers, an Austrian farmer, has made many observations on Indian corn, zea mays, that had escaped both Parmentier and Mirabelle. He has even succeeded in malting and making beer of it. His complete account of the natural history, cultivation, and use of maize, or Indian corn, was published last year at Vienna, in 1 vol. large 8vo. with four plates.

The Farnesian collection having been plundered during the commotions at Rome. *M. Benkowitz*, of Silesia, being on his travels through Italy, purchased a considerable number of medals belonging to it, expecting to make a considerable profit by them. Not acquainted with their real value however, he asked such an exorbitant price for them, that he could not find a purchaser; and at his death they were sold by auction. Of a part of these, amounting to about 1250. Abbe Sestini was employed to make a catalogue; and in consequence he has published in Italian a description of the Greek and Roman medals of the late *M. Benkowitz*, in 4to. at Berlin. Seventeen Greek medals, that appeared most deserving of notice, are engraved. Few in this catalogue have not been noticed by other writers, but *M. Sestini* occasionally corrects mistakes of *Vaillant* and others. A medal of *Antoninus Pius* struck at *Neoclaudiopolis* in *Paphlagonia*, with the date 191, is altogether new. On one of *Sidon*, the emperor *Heliogabalus* appears in the dress of a priest of *Astarte*. *Zoega* mistook this for a *Triptolemus*. Among the Roman medals is a very valuable one of *Germanicus*, with the same inscription as another struck in honour of *Augustus*: *consensu senat. et eg. ordin. p. g. r.* The collection was purchased by *M. Koehler* of Berlin.

M. J. J. Lipsius, having been appointed second inspector of the gallery of antiquities, and cabinet of medals of the king of Saxony, disposed of his own valuable collection in November last, previous to which he published a catalogue of it, under the title of *Europa im Kleinen*, &c. "Europe in little or a catalogue of a collection of medals, for the most part small, but remarkable, of the middle and subsequent ages, from all parts of Europe, except Turkey. The arrangement is geographical: it is an excellent guide in the formation of a cabinet of modern medals.

A curious work has lately appeared at Gotha, in Saxony, entitled wood cuts of ancient German masters,

printed from the originals, collected by *Jon Albert von Derschau*; with a dissertation (in French and German) on the nature and history of engraving on wood, by *R. Z. Becker*. It appears that about thirty years ago, *M. von Derschau* accidentally met with some hundreds of old engravings on wood, formerly belonging to *Wilibald Birkheimer*, the intimate friend of *Albert Durer*, in a chest in a lumber room of a house at *Nuremberg*. Having made this acquisition, he was tempted to endeavour to enlarge it, and procured many pieces from the heirs of *J. S. Beham*, and of the celebrated *J. J. von Sandrart*. Many pieces of the first rank too were procured for him in *Italy* by a judicious traveller; and to these he added the valuable collection of *M. Silberrad*. The size of the work is large folio, and the first number contains ninety wooden cuts. Among these are many very antient, and very curious. One 9 inches, by $13\frac{1}{2}$, representing a cat teaching her kitten to play with mice, with the old German proverb, "take care of the cat that licks before and scratches behind," is apparently one of the first attempts at

engraving on wood, and much older than the *St. Christopher* of 1423, a piece of a letter of indulgence, containing fourteen lines of old German writing, is probably much older than the *Donatus* of *Guttenberg*. A virgin *Mary*, with *St. Catharine* and three other saints, very coarsely executed, and rabbited in the middle, has underneath, in Gothic characters, *Jorg Glockendon*. He is now therefore to be considered as the oldest engraver on wood whose name is known, and not *John Schnitzer* of *Arnheim*, the engraver of the maps for the edition of *Ptolemy* in 1481, who has hitherto enjoyed this honour. It has been supposed, that there were no cuts of *Albert Durer* in existence, but what were worn out. This however does not appear to be the case, as there are several in this volume, some of which were not known. It likewise contains many masterpieces of the art, some by unknown hands. The price of this vol. (we believe at *Paris* or *Strasburg*) is 60 livres (£210). If it meet with sufficient encouragement, it will be followed by others.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. John Marshall of Norwich, Chester, and of Mr. John Naylor of Hartford, in said county, for a new and improved method of manufacturing Salt.

Dated Feb. 1806.

THIS new method of manufacturing salt, consists in varying, at short and successive intervals, the degrees of heat which the brine receives from the fire; and it is done by adding to the common brine-pan or boiler, a condenser or cooler, having an open communication with the pan, by which the heated brine may flow freely from the pan into, and circulate about the cooler, and from thence back again; which it will do by means of the motion and impulse communicated by the fire; and by the consequent expansion of the brine,

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the most heated parts following upon the top, and so going on towards the extreme part of the cooler, and afterwards, when become more cool and dense, returning in an under, and backward current towards the fire, which progress forward and backward, is continued and renewed, and by its means the salt is formed into crystals chiefly in the cooler, and not in the heated pan, in which the salt is wholly formed by the method now in use. For the sake of dispatch two or more coolers might be applied to one pan, in order that the brine may be continued to be worked in one or more of such coolers, while the salt is removing from the others. The cooler might be another pan not heated, but for saving of expense in the construction, the Patentees recom-

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